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Continued experience leads me to think that the song of this puzzling bird is not, as has been stated, any criterion by which to distinguish it. Sometimes they sing *exactly* like *chrysoptera*, again like *pinus*, and often have notes peculiar to themselves. A trained ear may find the bird, but it needs the eye to properly identify it.

At the present writing I am not inclined to believe *leucobronchialis* a hybrid, but hope to have more to say on this subject at another time.

One example only of *H. lawrencei* has been taken, a male, May 14, 1887. The yellow below is not as bright as in some specimens that I have seen from New Haven and Stamford.

All of the Warblers referred to inhabit similar ground, and, with the exception of *lawrencei*, are occasionally taken the same day. It is safe to say that *chrysoptera* is common here, then in order of abundance come *leucobronchialis* and *pinus*, *lawrencei* being extremely rare.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

Correction.—On page 90 of the January 'Auk,' under *Helminthophila celata*, it should be stated that the records quoted are not all there are from the Eastern States, but merely those from the near vicinity of Long Island. Under *Turdus aliciae bicknelli*, the statement that "I shot two Bicknell's Thrushes on Oct. 5, 1892," is incorrect. The only birds I ever secured on Long Island were those referred to in the second clause as killed in 1889, and the remarks in the first clause refer to those also.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Brooklyn, New York.*

The Occurrence in Summer of Certain Warblers at Beaver, Pennsylvania.—The following notes are presented as supplementary to those published in 'The Auk,' Vol. VIII, 1891, pp. 397-399.

Helminthophila pinus.—A single individual was observed June 16, 1892, making the third record for this locality.

Geothlypis formosa.—This bird, which I have previously recorded as a rare summer resident, I found to be fairly abundant, in suitable situations, throughout the season of 1891, as well as during the week from June 13 to 18, 1892, inclusive, which I spent there, so that it seems not improbable that it was overlooked in previous seasons. Towards the close of May, 1891, I discovered a nest, containing one egg, but it was soon afterward invaded by a Cowbird, and deserted. Young out of the nest were found during my visit in 1892.

Sylvania mitrata.—On June 17, 1892, I found a pair feeding their young which had just left the nest. This was at the precise spot where the species had been repeatedly observed during September of both 1890 and 1891.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, *Washington, D. C.*